



## Limited Driving Permits

If you are suspended for a first mandatory conviction, a first or second DUI conviction, or a first or second points suspension or insurance suspension, you may be eligible to apply for a limited permit. Limited Driving Permits may be obtained for:

1. Going to your place of employment or performing the normal duties of your occupation.
2. Not having a form of transportation to receive prescribed medical attention or obtaining prescribed drugs.
3. Attending classes at a college or other regularly scheduled school in which you are enrolled.
4. Attending a driver education, or assessment and treatment program court ordered.
5. To and from Ignition Interlock Centers.

The Department may specify specific places you may travel to, specific routes of travel, times of travel, specific vehicles or other restrictions the Department may deem necessary. A limited permit will be non-renewable and will become invalid on the expiration date of permit.

Upon the conviction of a second DUI, such person may apply for and be issued an ignition interlock device limited driving permit at the end of 12 months after the suspension of the driver's license. To be eligible for an interlock permit the licensee must submit proof of completion of DUI alcohol or drug risk reduction program, clinical evaluation, enrollment in treatment or completion of treatment if required by evaluation and installation of an interlock device. At the end of such six-month ignition interlock device limited driving permit, driver may apply for reinstatement of driver's license upon payment of the proper fee.

## Under 21 Years of Age Suspension

The driver's license of any person under 21 years of age convicted of any of the following offenses shall be SUSPENDED:

1. Hit and run or leaving the scene of an accident in violation of Code Section 4-6-20.
2. Racing on highways or streets.
3. Using a motor vehicle in fleeing or attempting to elude an officer.
4. Reckless driving.
5. Any offense for which four or more points are assessable under subsection (c) of Code Section 40-5-57.
  - \*Unlawful passing of a school bus.
  - \*Improper passing on a hill or curve.
  - \*Exceeding the speed limit by 24 miles per hour or more.
6. Purchasing an alcoholic beverage.
7. Driving under the Influence.
8. Aggressive Driving, Code Section 40-6-397.
9. Misrepresenting age for purpose of illegally obtaining any alcoholic beverage (3-3-23 (a) (3) ).
10. Misrepresenting identity or using false identification for purpose of purchasing or obtaining any alcoholic beverage (3-3-23 (a) (5) ).



11. Accumulating a violation point count of four or more in any consecutive twelve month period.

A person whose driver's license has been suspended for driving under the influence shall not be issued a new driver's license without submitting proof of completion of DUI Alcohol or Drug Use Risk Reduction Program approved by the Department of Human Resources and payment of a \$210 fee if processed in person or \$200 if processed by mail, and make application for and pass the full driver examination pursuant to Code Section 40-5-27. A person suspended for offenses other than DUI shall submit proof of the completion of a Defensive Driving Program approved by the Department of Motor Vehicle Safety, payment of the same fee as specified above and apply for and pass the full driver examination pursuant to Code Section 40-5-27.

### **Length of Suspension**

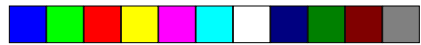
The length of suspension shall be as follows:

A person whose driver's license has been suspended under subsection (a) of Code Section 40-5-57.1 shall:

Except as otherwise provided by paragraph (2) of Code Section 40-5-57.1:

- (A) Upon a first suspension, be eligible to apply for and, subject to the examination requirements of Code Section 40-5-27 and payment of the required fees, be issued a new driver's license six months from the date on which the suspended license was surrendered to and received by the Department; and
- (B) Upon a second or subsequent such suspension, be eligible to apply for and, subject to the examination requirements of Code Section 40-5-27 and payment of required fees, be issued a new driver's license 12 months from the date on which the suspended license was surrendered to and received by the Department;

If the driver's license was suspended for violation of Code Section 40-6-391 and the driver's alcohol concentration at the time of the offense was 0.08 grams or more, be eligible to apply for and, subject to the examination requirements of Code Section 40-5-27 and payment of required fees, be issued a new driver's license 12 months from the date on which the suspended license was surrendered to and received by the Department.



## ACCIDENTS

### If You Are Involved In An Accident

1. Stop immediately in a safe place.
2. Warn other traffic. Use flares when they are available.
3. Help anyone who may be hurt.
4. Notify the nearest law enforcement agency immediately if anyone is injured, killed or if property damage exceeds \$500.00.
5. Give your name, address, license plate number, and driver's license number to anyone else who was involved in the accident. Get the same information from the other driver.
6. If you damage an unattended vehicle, you must either locate the owner or leave your name, address, and the name of the owner of vehicle you were driving, in a conspicuous place where the owner will find it.

### Aiding the Injured

Do not assume that a person is not injured simply because they say they are not. Send for professional help as soon as possible. Unskilled handling can do more harm than good. Do not move or lift the victim unless it is absolutely necessary. If the victim is moved, get help and try not to change the position in which the victim was found. Stop serious bleeding with thick cloth pads, as clean as possible, applied with pressure by hand. Keep the victim warm. Cover the victim with blankets or coats, if necessary.

Georgia has a Good Samaritan Law. This law holds any person harmless for civil damages arising as a result of any act or omission in rendering emergency care.

## SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES LAW

The purpose of this law is to remove irresponsible drivers from Georgia highways and to protect insured motorists from uninsured motorists.

### Suspension of License and Registration For Failure To Respond To A Claim For Damage Resulting From An Accident.

1. In the event you should fail to satisfy a claim for damage resulting from a motor vehicle accident, and a claim is filed against you under the Safety Responsibility Law, you will receive an order suspending your license, registration, and plates for one year. To avoid the suspension, you may
  - a. If you were covered by liability insurance, have your carrier file Form SR-21 with the Safety Responsibility Unit, or
  - b. File with the Safety Responsibility Unit a release, either general or conditional, signed by the claimant, or



- c. Post security, which may be cashier's check, certified check, money order, real property bond or surety bond, in addition to posting of financial responsibility, Form SR-22A.
  - d. Any security or bond posted with the Safety Responsibility Unit, will be held for one year and thereafter until proof is furnished to the Department that you have not been sued as a result of the accident.
2. You are entitled to a pre-suspension hearing, if desired, and if requested within ten (10) days of the issue date of the order of suspension.

**§ 40-6-275. Duty to remove vehicle from roadway or expressway or multi-lane highway; removal of incapacitated vehicle from state highway.**

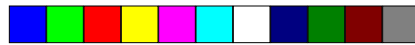
(b) This Code section shall apply to motor vehicle traffic accidents which will occur on the expressways and multi-lane highways of this state.

(c) When a motor vehicle traffic accident occurs with no apparent serious personal injury or death, it shall be the duty of the drivers of the motor vehicles involved in such traffic accident, or any other occupant of any such motor vehicle who possesses a valid driver's license, to remove said vehicles from the immediate confines of the roadway into a safe refuge on the shoulder, emergency lane, or median or to a place otherwise removed from the roadway whenever such moving of a vehicle can be done safely and the vehicle is capable of being normally and safely driven, does not require towing, and can be operated under its own power in its customary manner without further damage or hazard to itself, to the traffic elements, or to the roadway. The driver of any such motor vehicle may request any person who possesses a valid driver's license to remove any such motor vehicle as provided in this Code section, and any such person so requested shall be authorized to comply with such request.

(d) The driver or any other such person who has removed a motor vehicle from the main traveled way of the road as provided in the subsection (c) of this Code section before the arrival of a police officer shall not be considered liable or at fault regarding the cause of the accident solely by reason of moving the vehicle pursuant to this Code section.

(e) This Code section shall not abrogate or affect a driver's duty to file the written report required by Code Section 40-9-30, but compliance with the requirements of this Code section shall not allow a driver to be prosecuted for his failure to stop and immediately report a traffic accident.

(f) This Code section shall not abrogate or affect a driver's duty to stop and give information in accordance with the law, nor shall it relieve a police officer of his duty to render a report in accordance with the law.



## Chapter 7

### MOTORCYCLE OPERATOR LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

A Class M license, or a Class M endorsement on another class of license, is required to operate, legally, a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle in Georgia. Every motor vehicle having a saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor and moped, are defined as motorcycles. Georgia law places all types of motorcycles (including scooters, motorbikes and minibikes) into one classification. All are considered motor-driven cycles.

#### CLASS M – LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

1. Must be 16 years of age and have parental consent, if under 18.
2. Must successfully complete a motorcycle examination which includes special road signs test, a special road rules test and an actual driving test on a motorcycle.
3. You must also pass a visual acuity test. If the vision test was administered and passed during the year, the eye test may be waived.
4. If the applicant meets the established requirements for a Class M license, and also possesses a Class C or combination of other classes of permits, that license must be surrendered and a photographic license containing the Class M endorsement will be issued. The applicant will not be given a refund for their remaining period of validity of the other license, but such endorsements would run concurrently with the Class M endorsement.

#### CLASS M – INSTRUCTIONAL PERMIT

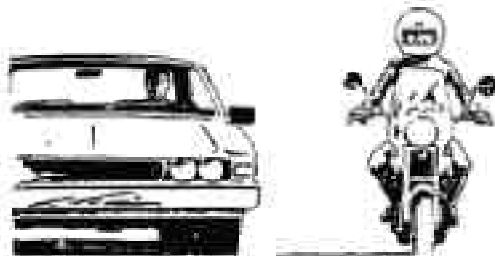
All applicants must pass an eye test and an examination of motorcycle knowledge. An issued Class M instruction permit is valid for 6 months, after which time the applicant may return to the issuing station and take a road test. It is not mandatory for a Class M license applicant to obtain a Class M Instructional Permit before taking the Class M examination. Restrictions for a Class M instructional permit are the following:

1. Must be at least 16 years old and have parental consent if under 18.
2. Motorcycle operation in daylight hours only.
3. No passengers allowed.
4. No limited access roadways.
5. Safety equipment as prescribed by law.



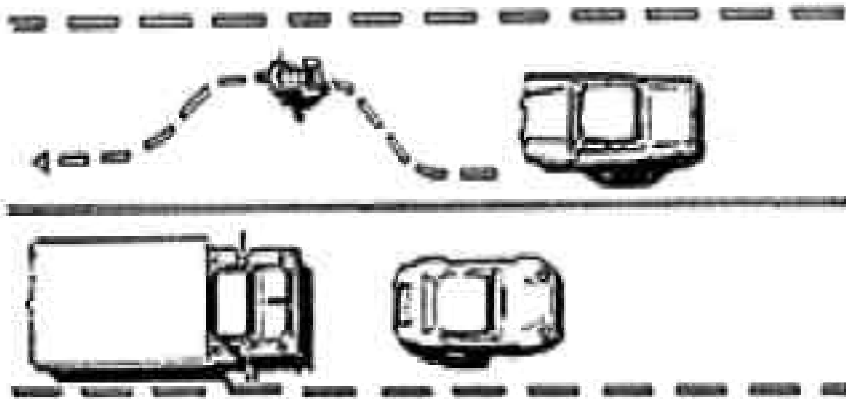
## SHARING THE ROAD WITH MOTORCYCLES

Today's motorcycle riders are friends, relatives, and neighbors, but many car drivers still have not adjusted to motorcycles appearing in traffic. Traveling by motorcycle is appealing to some people; they are fuel and space efficient...and can be just plain fun to ride. But there is a flip side: motorcyclists are more vulnerable to injury than a car driver if involved in an accident. Research shows that over two-thirds of the car/motorcycle accidents are the result of a car driver turning in front of the motorcyclist. Motorcycles and cars need to mix in traffic without causing harm to each other. To do so, we need to understand more about motorcycles, and why riders do some of the things they do.



Motorcycles present a narrow silhouette and are usually much shorter in length than an automobile. The small profile of the motorcycle may make it appear farther away and traveling slower than it actually is. Because it is difficult to judge the motorcycle's distance and speed, car drivers need to take a second look, and then a third. Its small size also makes it more difficult to spot in traffic than another car. Some motorcyclists take advantage of their small size and maneuverability. They may cut between cars and put themselves in places where drivers cannot see them. Be alert for a motorcycle to appear unexpectedly.

**MAKE SURE YOU SEE THE MOTORCYCLE AND KNOW ITS SPEED  
BEFORE YOU START TO TURN OR ENTER AN INTERSECTION.**



Because of a motorcycle's size, its position within a lane of traffic will change as traffic conditions change. The motorcyclist will position himself in the lane to see and be seen. Often, this means riding in the left portion of the traffic lane to allow a better view of some traffic and road situations. It also makes the motorcycle more visible to other traffic. However, as traffic and road conditions change, the riders may move. This move could be to the center of the lane or even to the right side to avoid traffic or to be seen by others on the road.

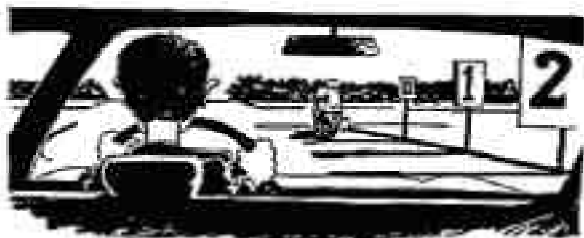
Most drivers take for granted the ability of their automobile to handle minor road hazards such as potholes or railroad tracks. Minor problems for the four-wheeled vehicle can be major problems for motorcycles. The cyclist will change position



within the lane to increase the distance from potential hazards. These lateral movements sometimes occur suddenly. Motorists need to be alert for these sudden changes in position and direction, and drive accordingly. Respect the vehicle space of a motorcycle and its position in traffic. Motorcycles are allowed the full width of a lane in which to maneuver. Refrain from sharing a lane with a motorcyclist. It restricts the rider's ability to avoid hazardous situations.

## INTERSECTIONS

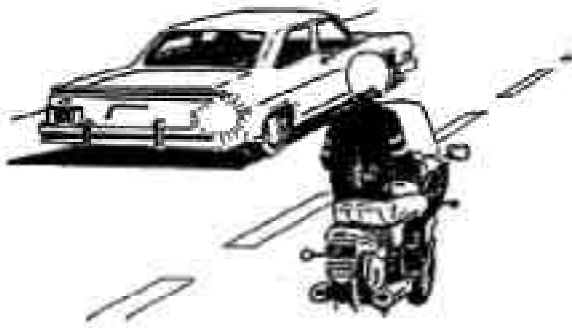
**Intersections are the most likely places for car/motorcycle collisions to occur.** As stated earlier, this usually is the result of a car driver NOT SEEING the motorcycle and turning into the motorcycle's path. Misinterpreting a rider's intentions can also lead to traffic conditions. The rider will move to one side of the lane in preparation for a turn or possibly to move away from a hazard unseen by other motorists. Do not assume the rider's intention until the maneuver is unmistakably started, such as a turn into an intersection or driveway. Also, turn signals do not automatically shut off on a motorcycle and riders occasionally forget to cancel them after a turn is completed. Make sure you know what the rider is going to do BEFORE you move into the motorcycle's path.



## FOLLOWING TOO CLOSE

When driving behind a motorcycle, allow at least a 2-second following distance. This provides the cyclist enough room to maneuver or stop in an emergency. Due to its vulnerable nature and the difficulty motorists have in judging a motorcycle's speed and distance, space between the two vehicles should be increased to avoid sudden braking. Both riders and drivers are more likely to make incorrect decisions if there is not enough stopping distance or ability to see and react to conditions. This leads to accidents. A rider's chances of injury is greater if forced to avoid obstacles ahead, as well as a driver following too closely.





## PASSING AND BEING PASSED

The rules for passing other vehicles are similar for motorcycles. The motorist being overtaken by a cycle should maintain lane position and speed. Allow the cyclist to complete the pass and assume proper lane position as quickly as possible. When passing a motorcycle, allow a full lane to the motorcycle. Never crowd into the same lane as the cycle. Returning to the original lane too soon can force a rider to swerve to the right into traffic or off the road.

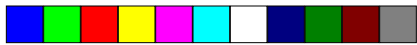
## OPERATOR'S LICENSE

Motorcycles are different to operate than an automobile; they require special knowledge and skills. It only makes sense that a motorcycle operator license be required. Most states now have a separate knowledge and skill test that must be completed for motorcycle operation. Passing both tests qualifies the rider for an additional endorsement to their license allowing motorcycle operation. Also, motorcycles must be registered and insured to the same standards as an automobile.

What all this means is, motorcycles are a full partner in the traffic mix and must be treated with the same courtesies. Watch for the unexpected and give them their share of the road; a rider may be the neighbor next door.

**There is a separate manual available for Motorcycle drivers. These may be obtained at your local driver's license examining station.**

This section is provided through the courtesy of the Motorcycle Safety Foundation. The information generally relates to many differing vehicles, riding styles and environments. The Motorcycle Safety Foundation disclaims any liability for the applicability in specific situations.



**There's only one license for people who carry a lot of weight!**

**The Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 (CMVSA)**

## **A NEW LAW FOR TRUCK AND BUS DRIVERS.**

Who is Considered a "Commercial Driver"?

The new law affects anyone who drives a vehicle that:

- weight 26,001 pounds or more (gross vehicle weight rating);
- is designed to carry 16 or more passengers (including the driver) in any weight class; or
- transports hazardous materials (requiring a placard, as defined by DOT regulations) in any weight class.

Passed by the 99th Congress, the President signed the CMVSA on October 27, 1986. This new law has three principal goals:

1. To improve driver quality.
2. To remove problem drivers from the highways.
3. To establish a system that will prevent commercial motor vehicle drivers from having more than one license.

The Act recognizes that driving certain types of vehicles calls for special skills, knowledge and physical characteristics.

It also addresses a serious problem involving multiple drivers licenses. By securing licenses from more than one jurisdiction, **some** commercial drivers have previously avoided suspensions and penalties for driving violations. By hiding convictions among licensing records of several states, their 'complete' driving record had never surfaced and they stayed on the roads.

What does this new law mean to **ME**?

### **The Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986:**

- makes it illegal for a commercial driver to have more than one driver's license. There are a few temporary exceptions (several states have laws requiring special non-resident licenses for some commercial drivers. Although those laws will be changing in the next several years, commercial drivers should **keep** the licenses which are accepted from: Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, New Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin). Drivers who hold extra licenses issued to them by states other than their home state **MUST** surrender these extra licenses to the state(s) that issued them or they will be in violation of federal law and could be fined up to \$2500.00.